

# The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:

Thursday, : : February 9, 1865.

**THE PEACE MOVEMENT.**—The peace bubble has burst. The great conference has ended in a failure. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward met Stephens, Hunter and Campbell on a steamer, anchored near Fort Monroe, where they had an interview lasting four hours, when they parted on the same terms on which they had met. Some correspondent, who pretends to speak from a knowledge of the facts, says the rebel Commissioners would listen to no proposition for peace which was not based on a recognition of Southern independence; that they did not come to represent their own views, but those of their Government, and such were their instructions. On the other hand, the President insisted that a return to the Union and subjection to its laws was a point which must be acquiesced in by the South; that being done, he would do all in his power to make other matters as light and pleasant to the repentant rebels as possible. He stated the case in every shape and bearing, but to no purpose—the vital point could not be agreed upon; and both parties returned homeward, with the agreement that all things should remain as though such a meeting had never taken place. The correspondent of the New York Times says that the above report is erroneous—that the rebels did not insist upon independence, but demanded an armistice, preparatory to negotiations. Lincoln was too sharp for them—he saw that their object was to gain time to reorganize their armies, strengthen their defenses, and obtain supplies; so he “put his foot down” on it. The Times says the President has prepared a message, giving the details of the interview, which he will soon send in to Congress. The predictions of the Times on peace matters hitherto have been more correct than those of any other paper, and are therefore more worthy of credence.

The Cabinet have held a meeting, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the action of the President in this matter. The war is now to be pushed with greater vigor than ever, and the rebels forced into terms.

Secretary Fessenden is soon to resign, and it is said that his successor will be appointed from New York city, with an eye to financial affairs bearing upon the energetic war policy.

**GO SLOW.**—Some of Lane's men, prominent among whom is the editor of the Topeka Record, keep insisting and reiterating that those who opposed Lane and his ticket must be shown no countenance or favor—in their language, the time has past when the Republican party rewarded those who opposed it. We say that an Anti-Lane man who sneaks after Lane for favors ought to be snubbed; but we caution the editor of the Record, (himself comparatively a young convert,) to go slow on that scent. Lane can put away an old sucker and take to his arms a new one, when it is to his advantage, as easily and with as little compunction as he spits out a gob of tobacco, after he has sucked out all its nastiness, and takes in a fresh plug. He will do it now, as formerly. Some of his most abject tools will be kicked aside, and some of his bitterest enemies, in the recent canvass, rewarded in their stead. And ten chances to one, within six months, or a year at most, F. P. Baker will wake up and find that Lane has taken the generous official sugar-teat from his mouth, and presented it to some “fraudulent” as a reward for telling the truth about him, in last Fall's campaign. Perhaps Jim Legate will get it, or Sam Wood—or even we may be the favored ones. Then Baker will sit down and blubber, and sniffle out something about ingratitude, bad faith, despicable treachery, and all that; and his present boon companions, who still continue in favor, will console him by telling him to get up and wipe his nose, and quit making a booby of himself! We verily believe we are a prophet, or the distant relative of a prophet, and something of the sort will surely come to pass. Better go slow.

**ATLANTIC MONTHLY.**—The February number is on our table. The contributors are such authors as Whittier, Epes Sargent, Donald G. Mitchell, Mrs. Stowe, Alice Cary, etc. The titles of the contents are: Our First Great Painter and His Works; Dr. Johns; Roger Brooke Tansy; The Mantle of St. John de Mathe; Needle and Garden; Notes of a Pianist; Garnett Hall; The Pleiades of Connecticut; Ice and Esquimaux; The Old House; Memories of Authors—Coleridge; The Chimney-Corner; Pro-Patriot; A Fortnight with the Sanitary; Art—Harriet Hooper's Zenoia; Reviews and Literary Notices. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Price, 84 a year; 2 copies, 87; 5 copies, 816; 10 copies and over, 83 per copy.

The quota of Kansas, under the last call for troops, is 1222. Of this number, the Northern District is required to furnish over 800, and the Southern District not quite 400. Doniphan County is called upon for 82 men, of whom Iowa Township must furnish 23. There seems to be gross negligence or injustice somewhere; but we presume it is too late to rectify it now, and that must be submitted to.

**Representatives Payne and Leland.**  
The above named gentlemen have been severely censured for voting for Lane, after having been elected on a distinct Anti-Lane issue. We have received assurances, from a source which we know to be perfectly reliable, (a person who is in no way connected with or interested in these gentlemen, except in the matter of doing them justice,) that in voting for Lane, they did so with no promise or expectation of personal reward or gain, directly or indirectly, but for the best motives—that of benefiting their constituents. They went to Topeka with the determination of standing up to the issue upon which they were elected; but before the Senatorial election, all organized opposition to Lane was dissolved, and there was not the remotest hope of effecting anything against Lane. It was then represented to them that Lane was willing to do something for this section in railroad matters; and they were advised, by reliable Anti-Lane men, that inasmuch as opposition to Lane was now useless, and would savor too much of factious stubbornness, they had better vote for Lane, which compliance might have considerable influence in securing benefits to their constituents. In all other test questions, Messrs. Payne and Leland have invariably acted and voted with the Anti-Lane men. And in voting for Lane, we are assured that they had no advice nor instruction from Gen. Ewing.

We are glad to make this statement, inasmuch as we, in common with other Anti-Lane men, who were not in a position to be posted in all the minor details, had been somewhat surprised at the vote of these and other gentlemen, and were naturally led to the belief that Gen. Ewing was at the bottom of it. Thus Gen. Ewing is also set right before the public. Messrs. Payne and Leland are both very young men, who are now upon their first trial in public capacity. The corrupting influences which have been used to debauch the young men of our State, are notorious; and it is such a common thing, when men pursue a course which seems inconsistent with their professions, or is distasteful to others, to raise the cry of bribery and corruption. But we are informed that nothing of the kind has been going on in the present Legislature. These influences were used with a lavish hand, before the election, and thus a complexion given to the Legislature so one-sided, that bribery and corruption were as unnecessary as opposition was useless.

Since writing the above, we have received a card, accompanied by a request from several gentlemen to publish it. It is the copy of a communication written by Mr. Leland to the editor of the Troy Soldier. It does seem to us, that the proper way would have been to wait until the Soldier published it, or had at least refused to do so. The surprise of the editor of the Soldier at the vote of Payne and Leland was but natural, and was partaken in by many others. It may be, when the facts are explained, and the editor of the Soldier understands them, that he will do them justice.

**THE attention of our readers is** urgently called to the prospectus of a new Monthly Magazine—*Gazette of the Pacific Monthly*—published in another column. The great advantages—aside from a first-class periodical, well worth the price of subscription—the proprietors present every subscriber with an article of jewelry, which can not be obtained at any retail establishment for less than the subscription price of the Magazine. Messrs. GAZETTE & Co. contract with manufacturers in large quantities for the presentation jewelry, and have taken this method to build up a rapid and extensive demand for their Magazine, in connection with a judicious and systematic system of advertising. The firm are well known and reliable, and we predict a successful reward for their enterprise. Specimen copies of the *Pacific Monthly* can be seen at the office of this paper.

**DELAYED EXPUNGED.**—The resolutions expunging the Delahay condemnatory resolutions of last winter from the Journals of the Legislature, have been adopted. So far, all right. But it does not expunge the resolutions from the printed volumes of the Journal, which may be referred to for generations, by those who wish to ascertain what was done by the Legislature of 1864. The expunged resolutions will lie and mould in the Secretary of State's office, and but few are aware of the fact that the word “expunged” is written across the resolutions, declaring that the people of Kansas, through their Representatives, pronounced M. W. Delahay unfit for the office of United States District Judge for Kansas!

**THE Amendment to the Constitution** of the United States, abolishing Slavery, is being rapidly ratified by the State Legislatures. The Legislatures of Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware are the only ones in the States not in rebellion that will probably reject the amendment; and if they do, the people of those States will replace them by Legislatures which will ratify the amendment.

**“HANGMAN FOOTE,”** having got clear of the clutches of his rebel friends, has reached the North, and it is said, has been sent to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette—whether for his own safety or that of the Government, we have not learned.

**Provost Fry's Decisions.**  
It is complained that the draft decisions of Provost Marshal General Fry are contradictory, and impossible to be understood. It must be borne in mind that various questions arise with every order for a draft, upon each one of which he is compelled to give a decision, day by day, and to a different person. To understand them rightly, they must all be taken in connection. For example, take his decisions on the pending draft. They are as follows; and any man who can't see through them, can't see through mud:

1st. 300,000 men are wanted; and each State is required to furnish its full quota, without reference to excesses on former quotas, or rétrofits enlisted prior to the call.

2d. Each State will receive full credit for all excesses on previous calls.

3d. In determining the quotas, the number of years' service rendered by the troops of each State will be taken into consideration; a State having furnished three years' men, being entitled to greater credits than those furnishing one or two years' men; therefore, it is to the interest of every State to encourage “three years' enlistments.”

4th. What Government wants, is 300,000 men, for present emergencies; and there will be no advantage to any State in enlisting “three years' men, over those enlisting for only one year.

5th. Any State, District or sub-District may rid itself of the operations of the draft, by securing its full quota of volunteers before the 15th day of February. After that day, a draft will take place to make up the deficiencies.

6th. In case any District or sub-District fills its quota by volunteering, before the 15th of February, the draft will still proceed, in the same manner as if such quota had not been filled; and the drafted men will be required to present themselves to the Provost Marshal and be exempted if they are not needed, or to be held and treated as deserters.

7th. This is the decision of the people—that Provost Marshal General Fry is a regular “dampfool.”

**OBSERVATIONS BY DINGUS.**—Some nations believe in a plurality of Gods. In countries where they have two, they are probably called bi-Gods.

John Howard Payne, in his song of “Sweet Home,” sighs for the “peace of mind dearer than all.” Some persons get a “piece of mind” when they go home, that they do not desire.

The best medicine is said to be pure Air. Some people prefer Ayer's pills. Some men boast that they get up with the cock-crow, when in fact it is a cock-tail that brings them out.

Many of the Missouri “sympathizers,” on leaving their beloved State, are moved to tears; while many others move to Idaho.

Senator Spear, of Brown County, has introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees. Is that Spear going to be turned into a pruning hook?

The Tower of Babel was not so famous as the Tower of London. The former witnessed the loss of original tongues, while the latter witnessed the loss of original heads.

Cannot Admiral Farragut be accused of having acted the hog at Mobile, inasmuch as he confessed that he was closely attached to the mast?

The rebels boast that they are actuated by a high and noble aim. Our soldiers say that in battle they generally aim too high.

The worst species of monomaniacs, is when a man imagines himself a vicious cow, and goes about hooking things.

It has been said, “there is no place like home, be it never so homely.” It may be added, honor thy father and mother, be they never so “onery.”

Tobacco chewing is not very prevalent in China. By examining the map, you will find Foo choo.

**A PAPER FOR THE SOLDIER, THE SAILOR AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.**—Harry Hazel's *Yankee Blade*, published weekly. Devoted to Facts, Fiction, and the Romance and Spice of the Universal Yankee Nation.

Each number contains first-class Stories, Tales, Adventures, Legends, Dramatic Sermons, Comic Sketches, Wit and Humor, Poetry, News and Information for the Million.

TERMS:—\$3.00 per year in advance. Single copies sent on receipt of 5cts. Address, JONES & CO., Publishers, 32 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Editors of newspapers publishing the above will be entitled to an exchange.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTION.**—The election, on Saturday, passed off quietly, without any contest, except for Mayor, upon which office the vote came within one of being a tie. The following officers were chosen: Mayor, Cornelius Dorland; Recorder and Clerk, John D. Brown; Marshal, William M. Harris; Councilmen, Wm. D. Beeler, Oliver C. Whitney, Milton Utt, Wells Gibbons, Patrick Dunlavy. The “City Fathers” will organize this week.

**The Army of the Potomac** commenced an important movement, south of Petersburg, on Sunday, and secured a new position, from which the rebels made desperate efforts to drive them, but were repulsed with heavy loss. A great battle was expected within a day or two.

**Won't Stand it.**  
The Topeka Record sharply contradicts the idea that the vote of the two branches of the Legislature to adjourn on the 15th is binding, but contends that the session may continue till they see proper to adjourn. That's right. Hold them fast. The members of the Legislature have boldly attempted to cheat the people of Topeka out of at least two weeks fat pickings. Any number of fairs, festivals, concerts, oyster suppers, and other little et ceteras have been arranged just for the accommodation of the members, and to relieve them of their spare change; and what business have they to think of departing until they are thoroughly bloated. Then, the hotels and boarding houses of Topeka are not yet gorged with greenbacks, and there are scores of fellows, black and white, who have not yet got their anticipated dip into the State Treasury—and the Legislature thinks of adjourning. What are Governors, State officers and members of the Legislature intended for, but to spend their money in Topeka, that her people may gobble up sufficient pickings during the first two months of the year, to keep them going during the other ten? Yet the Legislature is talking of adjourning, when two whole weeks of their allotted time yet remain, thus threatening the people of Topeka with starvation upon the approach of Halloween. We protest against the inhuman outrage! The people of the State, out of some enervations regard for the sacredness of a spot chosen in early days as a place of safety, from the fact that no one would venture there unless absolutely compelled to do so; and perhaps having in view the “eternal fitness of things,” voted to erect the Capital upon a magnificent site for a wind-mill. Now, we contend that it is their duty to support the self-sacrificing people who have the hardihood to reside there, that the chosen Capital of Kansas may not be wholly uninhabited. Such a thing as an adjournment of the Legislature two weeks before the usual time, would be a “fraud,” and would never be forgiven, as long as the lot upon which old Constitution Hall stood, figures in the town plat of Topeka. We enter our solemn protest against the contemplated outrage, here and now!

**THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.**—For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them.

If the reader of this “notice” cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 60 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 58 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

**Gen. Lee** has at length been made Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies. It is said that he intends to change the war policy of the South, by abandoning the entire sea-coast, and making a stand in the interior. As the sea-coast is pretty much all under Federal control, and Richmond growing too hot to hold Lee's army long, this determination of his sounds very much like the complaint from an old negro song—

“My ole massa said to me,  
That when he died, he'd set me free.”

A great fire occurred in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. It caught in a warehouse containing several hundred barrels of refined oil. The oil ran out and spread through the streets, enveloping them, for several squares, in a sheet of liquid flame. A number of persons were burned to death. The family of Capt. Ware escaped from their dwelling, but the mother with her infant, and four or five daughters, perished in the streets, from the burning oil.

**Peterson's Magazine**, for March, is before us. “Forest Leaves,” “How Patty Went Skating,” and a Colored Fashion Plate, are the principal engravings. The Music is “Scottish March.” The literary contents consist of fifteen original articles, poetry and prose; and the Fashion, Pattern and Receipt Departments are complete. Price of Peterson, only \$2 a year. Published at Philadelphia.

**Col. Weir** has introduced a concurrent resolution in the Senate, calling the attention of Government to the fact that we have two Indian regiments in the service, and asking that they be placed to the credit of Kansas.

**Major-General Pope** has been appointed to the command of a new military Division, embracing the Departments of the Missouri, of Kansas, and of the North West, to be called the division of the Missouri, with Headquarters at St. Louis.

It is said that Mrs. Jeff. Davis begged and kissed old Blair, when he went to Richmond. “Every one to her taste,” as the old woman said when she kissed the cow.

There was formerly an editor in Ohio, familiarly known as “Pap Taylor.” They now have another “Pap Taylor” there. They call him Lewis.

Both branches of the Legislature have voted to adjourn on the 15th inst.

**WHAT ONE COUNTY HAS GAINED BY IT.**—There is a portion of Jefferson County, lying opposite Lawrence, which is settling up rapidly, and becoming valuable, in consequence of a railroad depot and machine shops being located there. Douglas County coveted it, because it was valuable, and was paying heavy taxes into the Jefferson County Treasury. Last winter a bill was introduced into the Legislature, annexing that corner of Jefferson County to Douglas. But the bill was short lived. That Legislature, including three men from Jefferson County, who procured the defeat of this bill, perpetrated the enormous fraud of voting for Governor Carney for United States Senator. All last Spring, Summer and Fall, the cry of fraud echoed throughout Jefferson County, against the Legislature that had saved it from dismemberment; and at the last election the County elected an unanimous delegation opposed to these frauds; and meek followers of Lane. The Legislature met, and one of the first bills passed, which was rushed through as unceremoniously and with as little deliberation as the Senatorial election, or any other partisan measure, was an act transferring that valuable strip of land from Jefferson to Douglas County, thus depriving the former of the most valuable part of the County, and her Treasury of thousands of dollars taxes annually. This was the treatment Jefferson County received at the hands of the worshippers of the man at whose feet she crawled. This is what Jefferson County has made by her conversion to Laneism, and her opposition to “frauds!” Good for her.

Nothing decisive from Sherman, this week, but his army is busy. Just where he is bound for, or his plan of operations, does not appear to be positively known.

A Miss Ironside was recently married in Douglas County. She was a daughter of “Old Ironside.”

**New York Tribune.**—For twenty years we have taken the Tribune and read it, and we have, in the meantime, read nearly every other daily, which has, from time to time, made its appearance in the great metropolis of the Nation. Among all of these journals, THE TRIBUNE stands to-day, as it has always stood, pre-eminent for ability, for frankness, for reliability and honesty of statements. Even the readers of other papers often “want to see what THE TRIBUNE says about it,” when journals of less character have made some sensation statement wherewith to amuse the public. Above all, THE TRIBUNE is, and has been a paper of and for the people. The farmer finds more and better articles for his benefit and information, than in any other newspaper in the world. The mechanic is posted up in all the latest improvements, and his rights to a fair compensation for his labor, and immunity to excessive demands of employers has always been zealously guarded. From the beginning, THE TRIBUNE has been an advocate for that system of labor which pays the laborer, and it, consequently, has been opposed to unpaid labor by slaves. At this time, when the triumph of liberty is about to be realized, the course of THE TRIBUNE for a quarter of a century vindicated, and the great contest decided on the side of justice and liberty, this faithful sentinel is, and will be more interesting than ever. We can hardly conceive how a farmer, living within the reach of two mails a week, can afford to be without THE SEIT-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, or how any blessed with less frequent facilities can be a well informed farmer or mechanic without the visits of THE WEEKLY. It is the best investment for themselves and families, that (outside of their own local papers) they can make in newspapers. Every neighborhood should have its supply of TRIBUNES.—West-Branch Bulletin, Williamsport, Pa.

**THE DRAFT.**—It is the interest of every one to have all names erased from the provost-marshal's roll which should not be there—as the amount of the draft is in proportion to the number on each local roll. The following are the recognized grounds for exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted a paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the army or navy during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Where exemption is claimed for any of the above causes, adequate proof must be furnished of the fairness of the claim.

**OFFER TO MURDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN.**—The following appears in the advertising columns of the Selma (Ala.) Dispatch:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WANTED TO HAVE PEACE BY THE 1ST OF MARCH.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of one million of dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a “land of liberty.” If this is not accomplished, nothing can be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to reach and slaughter those three villains.

I will give, myself, one thousand dollars towards this patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address box X, Cahaba, Alabama.

DECEMBER 1, 1864.

**PROMOTION.**—Capt. J. J. Boyd is promoted to a position on the staff of Major-General Dettler, with the rank of Major, in the place of J. T. Morton, resigned.

## Correspondence.

(For the Chief.)

TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 1, 1865.

**CHIEF:**—The Legislature have at last voted to adjourn sine die, on the 15th of this month. I hope the people of the State will be duly thankful for such adjournment.

Not only the people of the State, but even the Lane majority, should be devoutly grateful to the Anti-Lane minority of the House, for the skill, judgment and fairness with which they have thus far used their power and expended their strength. Had it not been for their restraining influence and legislative knowledge, the House would have been in inextricable confusion, through the verbiage and inefficiency of its Clerks and weakness of its Speaker, and have passed many foolish and inoperative laws, in addition to the enormous number of tedious resolutions which they have floundered. I think the case not strongly put, when I say that the Anti-Lane minority, by their ability and parliamentary skill, have thus far controlled the House in the passage of all laws. The Lane majority were so deficient in ability, that they had to make Glick, of Atchison, though a Democrat, their Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Stoller makes a poor and a slow Speaker, in comparison with Kellogg; and on one or two occasions, when pet questions of the Lane majority have been up for discussion, he has ruled most outrageously, and played the part of a very supple tool to the Lanites.

The Clerks of the House are a poor set—the Docket Clerk spending most of his time writing letters in haste of the prominent Anti-Lane men, to the Leavenworth Bulletin; and then running to the same men to get the necessary information for keeping his Calendar correctly.

McGraw presides well and fairly. The Clerks of the Senate are a capable and pretty fair lot, but can't equal Morton or Banks.

The Senate has no prominently outcropping Anti-Lane element—those on that side being quiet men, and not talkers. The Senate has not accomplished much in the way of work, and is not so industrious, though in proportion to numbers a far slier body, than the House. The members from your County are always in their seats. Price has not, nor do I think he will secure, his seat; for the Lane majority have no idea of decreasing their strength.

This is the 23d day of the session, and but three or four bills have become laws—not one of which is of any earthly importance—one, a House Bill, for a road from Atchison to Independence Creek; one, a Senate Bill, for Legislative appropriations; one, a Senate Bill, to give power to County Boards to contract for all County printing; and the other, a House Bill, to allow Indians to deed their property. Quite a number of bills have passed the House, though but few the Senate. Of those passing the House, the Senate has killed some, but not considered most of them.

The House is a very new, and parliamentary-wise, a very ignorant body. The old members of the House are, on the Lane side, Stewart, Allen, Snyder, of Atchison, Carr and Rice, of Miami, Eger, of Lyon, Leonard, of Chase, Lowe, of Doniphan, and Throckmorton, of Coffey; on the minority side, Breadhead, of Linn, Campbell and Stratton, of Johnson, Foster and Gwarranty, of Leavenworth, Glick and Benton, of Atchison, Rogers, of Nessio, and Russell, of Doniphan. Of the Lane men, Stewart, Page and Throckmorton are the ablest.

The Governor asks for \$5,000 for the Emigration Bureau; and it is reported he will ask for \$2,500 for the Adjut. General, which office is to be tendered to Col. Cloud. The Governor recommends \$4,000 for the Agricultural College, \$2,000 for the Normal School, and \$2,000 for the University; for Geological Survey, only \$4,000.

Q.

(For the Chief.)

TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 2, 1865.

**To the Editor of the Doniphan County Soldier:**

In your last issue of the Soldier, (January 26th,) you had an editorial article, headed “Our Representatives.” I do not propose, at present, to say much in regard to the course taken by Mr. Payne and myself, in the late Senatorial election. When the circumstances connected with the election, and the facts, shall have been made public, as is now being, and will be more fully done, I believe that a just and an honorable constituency will approve our course, and say Amen. Nearly all of the Anti-Lane papers in the State sustain their Representatives in the course they have taken in this matter; and it is a well known fact, that nearly all the Anti-Lane Senators and Representatives who are Republicans voted for Lane, if they voted at all. When I return to my constituents, I will state to them my course, and abide their decision. If they censure me, I will receive the censure as becomes a soldier. In the same issue of the Soldier, you speak very wrongly and unjustly of General Thomas Ewing, Jr. No man can question his honor—even his political opponents confess that he is honorable, even in all political matters.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I own one-fourth of the Doniphan County Soldier, do you not think it unfair and unjust for the other owners to combine and use my property to injure me? It is but justice to Mr. Payne and myself to publish this letter; and if there is any honor in the other owners of the Soldier, this article will be published.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully, &c.,

CYRUS LELAND, Jr.

**ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.**—A few days after the occupation of Savannah by Sherman's army, the office of the Republican newspaper was taken possession of by soldiers, and a daily paper has since been issued regularly therefrom. The following paragraph is taken from a late number:

In front of the court house in this city there have been for many years a number of tables which were used by negro brokers as auction-blocks for the display and sale of their slaves. The stands have disappeared with the advance of civilization, (Sherman's army) and have been used as firewood to warm abolition bodies. What a slim prospect there is to-day for the calling of the slave-roll on Banker Hill, which Bob Toombs once informed a Boston audience he would live to do. By the time the 1st of January, 1866, rolls around, there will be but few spots on this fair heritage where the atmosphere will be polluted with slavery.

**Senator Wilson's new** Constitution Bill is very stringent; penalties are extremely severe, and it makes every man who furnishes a substitute liable in case he deserts. It is understood to be in accordance with the views of the Secretary of War.

## Chingampjigs.

(For the Chief.)

TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 1, 1865.

**CHIEF:**—An exchange, in urging the young men of the nation to fill up the quota under the last call of the President, among other arguments, presents the following:

The probability is that these “three hundred thousand more” will have little fighting to do. They will probably have the rebels to keep down, rather than fight down—two very different things. What man of us who is able will not, either in person or by proxy, respond to this last call of the country?

A Savannah belle stepped off the side-walk, the other day, with a pouting expression, to avoid walking under an American flag. Gen. Goery, military commandant of the city, immediately gave orders to have her promenade back and forth under the hateful symbol for an hour, as a warning for similar offenders.

A LITTLE MIXER.—The celebrated speech of Sir Boyle Roche: “Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air; but mark me, I shall yet nip him in the bud.” was evidently the model upon which a writer in Kansas framed, the other day, some remarks upon the recent election. The Leavenworth Conservative says that, by the result of the recent election, “the fall of corruption has been dispelled, and the wheels of the State Government will no longer be trampled upon by sharks that have beset the public prosperity like locusts.”—N. Y. Evening Post.

**THE WAY FORT McALLISTER WAS STORMED.**—The Lowell Courier has seen a private letter from a Lowell soldier, who says that when the assault was made on Fort McAllister, at Savannah, those of our soldiers who formed the front ranks of the assaulting party leaped into the trenches, and there we followed railed across the space, walking upon the shoulders of their comrades, who had become a living human bridge. The assault was a very daring and successful affair, and occupied but a few moments.

**PROMPT RECRUITING.**—The Boston Commonwealth says: Immediately on the fall of Savannah, Gov. Andrew dispatched agents to that city to recruit loyalists for the national army, to be credited to the quota of this State. He then asked permission from the Secretary of War to do so, which was cheerfully accorded, and the documents will arrive about the time the first squad is on its way to Massachusetts.

It is said that the clergy of Savannah omit from the usual formula the prayer for the President of the United States; and Gen. Sherman is reported to have said, when one of these rebel Episcopal divines called upon him to ascertain if he would be allowed to pray for Jeff. Davis: “Pray for Jeff. Davis? why, certainly! You ought to pray for Jeff. Davis every day, for Jeff. Davis and the Devil need praying for very much.”

The difference between drafted men of 1864-5, and drafted men of 1814, is in strange contrast. The drafted men of 1814 received no bounty; had to furnish their own equipments, including gun, knapsack, canteen, cartridge box, blanket, haversack, and twenty four rounds of ammunition. Offers of substitutes were numerous, but very few were accepted.

The Richmond Examiner, in a sarcastic article on the rebel President, says that “unfortunately, in Mexico, on 5th day, he formed his regiment of Mississippians into the shape of a V, and received a charge of Mexicans; and by reason of that, he conceived himself indeed a military genius. We feel his effects to this day; and if we are to perish, the verdict of posterity will be, ‘Died of a V.’”

From what it claims to be an authentic source, the New York Herald states that the armies of the rebellion, all told, now number only 168,050 men, and that the only army upon which the rebels depend, is that at and around Richmond.

Commissioner Dole has been summoned before the House Committee on Indian Frauds. His friends say he will be able to disprove the allegations of malfeasance made against him. After the investigation, it is said, he intends to resign.

**DANIEL WEBSTER AND EDWARD EVERETT.**—There were just three days difference in the age reached by these eminent statesmen and friends, at the time of their respective deaths. The former was seventy years, nine months and six days, and the latter seventy years, nine months and three days old.—Boston Transcript.

Just before leaving Atlanta, Sherman's army was paid about eight millions of dollars, and the soldiers spent their money freely at the first opportunity. One firm in Savannah, which took out \$153,000 worth of goods, sold them for \$417,000.

It is stated that in New York, the other day, a horse fell and died in front of the Astor House, and before the animal had ceased kicking, an enterprising bill-poster had him covered with “Cash paid for Old Itags, at No. 19 Ann Street.”

The New York Tribune states its business for the year 1864 thus: Receipts, \$747,501; expenses, \$735,781; profits, \$11,720—which is a small profit for so large a business. The Tribune paid \$425,000 for white paper, which in 1861 would have cost only \$200,000.

A paper, speaking of “Long John Westworth,” M. C., says that when he addresses the people, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in—not because he is so tall, but because he never feels at home except when he is up to his chin in dirt.

“Ellot's Indian Bible,” a little musty quarto, printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1663, in a language no longer in existence, was sold at auction, in New York, recently, for \$25.

Josh Billings lectured lately at Albany, on “Patty and Varnish.” Seats were free to those that paid four bits before entering the hall!

**JOHN ON BUTLER.**—They have a good joke on Gen. Butler and his Dutch Gap Canal, which gophers along rather slowly. A court-martial sentenced a man to hard labor for three years in that ditch. Gen. Butler took this as a punch in the ribs, and he immediately dismissed the Court.

There is a brick made in young Indian girls in Oregon, at \$40 to \$60 a head.

Letters to members of Congress do not require to be pre-paid.

The deep-seated hostility between Foote and Davis dates back to 18